

CHARITY IS THE GAINER

Chinese Factional Strife Ends Well.

When the Chinese unite they are solid and the impact imparted upon things by them in that state is telling. "Out of the strong came sweetness," Samson said about his honey find in the carcass of the lion he had slain. Out of the bitter factional strife between the Imperialist and Reform factions of Chinese, which was meat to the local press not long ago, has come large benefit to sweet charity. The battle was waged over the relief fund in the name of the United Chinese Society for the sufferers from the great fire of 1900. That was the marrow, the ostensible bone of contention being the directorate of the society.

The fund ultimately went not to buy gunpowder for either the Queen Dowager or the Bow Wong rebels. It was placed where it yields in perpetuity golden fruit for the care of the indigent sick of the local Chinese colony.

Yesterday afternoon an Advertiser reporter, upon a detail out of his usual kuleana, found himself for the first time in many moons walking on King street between Smith and Maunakea streets. His eye was attracted to a curving line of golden letters upon a presentable two-story stuccoed facade on the mauka side of King street which read, "The United Chinese Society, 1903." Could he have forgotten his bearings? Was the United Chinese Society burned out of its hospitable home in 1900? These were questions that momentarily bewildered his brain.

No. Looking up to the familiar old site, between Nuuanu and Smith streets, there was the society's building with its ornate iron-railed balcony where the band plays on the Celestial Emperor's birthdays. Then had the society sold out and moved into brand-new quarters?

For the correct answer an often proved authority on Chinese colony affairs, Chang Kim is he, was consulted and he cleared up the fairylike mystery of magically appearing architecture.

When the factions had become reconciled, an old story now, they agreed with each other to invest the Chinese relief fund in a building for revenue producing purposes. The society owned a lot between Smith and Maunakea streets which was under lease when the great fire came and wiped out the lessee's building. He was broken by the disaster and allowed his leasehold to go by default of rental.

Upon this eligible site the United Chinese Society has erected a substantial building, the chief decoration of which is the society's name inscription as already described. It is occupied by the Chinese Printing Co. and the branch of a Japanese bank, and yields an income of \$110 a month. This money is perpetually devoted to the aid of the Chinese Hospital established at Palama several years ago.

Of Interest to Mariners.

The United States Hydrographic office made two announcements on July 13 of considerable interest to navigators. The first was that a revised edition of Bowditch's American Practical Navigator has been prepared and is now on sale at the different agencies of the Hydrographic office. This valuable work has been practically rewritten, the matter that had become obsolete having been eliminated and its place taken by explanations of some of the reader methods of navigation in use at the present day, with tables for the same. Among other improvements the traverse table has been extended to distances of 600 miles.

The other interesting notice is to the effect that the United States Hydrographic office has in view the publication of meteorological charts of the South Atlantic and of the South Pacific oceans similar in scope to the present monthly pilot charts of the North Atlantic and North Pacific. The proposed charts will be published quarterly instead of monthly. The first to appear will be a chart of the South Atlantic for the winter months of 1903-4. This will be ready for distribution by November 1. More so now than ever the Hydrographic office asks the co-operation of mariners, especially captains of sailing ships, in the preparation of these charts. Blank forms for recording meteorological observations will be supplied upon application to the Navy Department, and in return for this co-operation Uncle Sam will supply the volunteer observer with the charts free of charge and irrespective of nationality.

You don't want to believe all the disclaimers you see in print.

CHINESE SLAVERY.

(Continued from Page 4.)

tinely. Knew it was about this woman because there was only one woman in the house. Jue Gun was talking about this woman having changed her mind and wanting to live with witness, and said if he found out she wanted to live with him he would stab her to death.

TERM OF ACQUAINTANCESHIP.
Prior to six years ago he knew both of them as living in Honolulu but had not a personal acquaintance with them. Jue Gun forced this woman and two or three other women to become prostitutes. Witness did not see money paid with his own eyes but was told by her she paid receipts to Jue Gun. (This was ruled out by the Court, as later the statement that he heard the same thing on the street.) From the first time he knew these people they were living together. The two children in court were born in the same house at Palama. Jue Gun and Jung Hing were not living together as husband and wife but as master and prostitute, knew this was so because he heard it in the house. It was Jue Gun who first induced him to establish relations with Jung Hing. This was in town the year of the great fire—1900.

THE NURSE'S KNOWLEDGE.
Ah Yee, the nursewoman, knew Jue Gun, was employed by him to take care of the children, had known him two or three years. He lived in house near stable, also near silversmith's shop; did not know name of street. The father of the children was Lai Chee Hing (pointing to petitioner). Witness was working for Jung Hing, of whose two children she had taken care about three months. During that time saw many men going into Jung Hing's room. Jue Gun would be walking to and fro on the premises outside of the room. The men spent the night in that room, next to the kitchen. Witness did not see this woman pass any money to Jue Gun, but knew men spent the night in her room.

Q.—"Do you know whether Jung Hing could leave the house as he desired?"

A.—"I don't know. I don't know whether he was stricken out or not responsive to the question."

Q.—"Ask if she knows any at all about Jue Gun's restraining this woman of her liberty?" Judge Estee directed.

A.—"I don't know." This was the answer to the question. "There was one other woman living in the house, but she left; doing the same kind of business to make money."

Cross-examined, the old woman said she was called into the house while passing last September, when the child now in her arms was born. Was engaged by Jue Gun to take care of mother and child. She was paid by Jue Gun. Mr. Douthitt explained, answering an objecting query from the court, that the defense claimed Lai Chee Hing was the father of the two children, and that he wished to get the mother away but was prevented by Jue Gun.

THE CAPTIVE'S STORY.

Jung Hing went on the stand with the elder babe in her arms. Prior to July 22 she lived at the house indicated by the previous witnesses. Had known Jue Gun for about eight years; first became acquainted with him in Hongkong. Came to this country with Jue Gun.

"He went to China from the Hawaiian Islands and brought me from my mother. He paid \$250 for me."

On coming here she said she went to live with Jue Gun at Palama.

Q.—"Are you related to Jue Gun in any way?"

THREAT OF MURDER.

A.—"He is not related to me at all. I am not married to him, but he has compelled me to do business for him as a prostitute. That man restrained me of my liberty. I would like to leave the place, but he would not allow me. He said he would kill me if I attempted to leave. He was talking about me to a man and I overheard what he said. Yes, he threatened me right before me."

By the Court—"Has he ever killed any people?"

A.—"I don't know, but he has threatened me. I spoke to him that I would like to leave the house and he said if I did he would kill me. This was a few days ago. No one was present but a man he was talking to. He made such threats before me."

By Mr. Douthitt—"Was there anything to prevent your leaving that house if you wanted to leave?"

A.—"Because I would not be allowed to go out; he said he would kill me. I got frightened at what he said."

A CLOSE PRISONER.

By the Court—"When was she out of that house before the Marshal took her out?"

A.—"I never went out."

Q.—"Didn't she ever go out?"

A.—"No, except to sit in the parlor. I never go down town."

Q.—"What does she do with the money she gets for prostitution?"

A.—"I pay the money to Jue Gun. I give him from \$5 to \$10 a day."

UNDER FIRE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ashford, witness said she was twenty years old when she came to this country, was twenty-eight now. Was not sold as a bride in the Chinese custom, was not married but only bought. There was no ceremony. Could not read and write Chinese. No marriage articles were executed by her mother.

Judge Estee—"What do you claim that your client does for a living?"

Mr. Ashford—"I do not claim to know what it is. I understand he was a restaurant keeper."

Witness—Never cohabited with Jue Gun as wife and husband. Have had two children. Yes, have one daughter in China who was born here. She is Jue Gun's daughter, now with respondent's mother in China. Daughter is eight or nine years old. Also had the child in arms, and the one in nurse's arms was her third. Changed relations with Jue Gun between births of first and second children were from being compelled to be a prostitute. This was just after arrival in these islands. Respondent brought her to this country under pretense of being her husband and represented her at the custom house as being his wife. He first took her to a house at Palama. Never was

DR. M'GREW IS BACK FROM HIS MAINLAND TRIP

An Interesting Talk With the Nestor of the Hawaiian Medical Faculty

Dr. John S. McGrew, the "Father of Annexation," the Nestor of Hawaii's medical faculty, the senior of most of the oldest inhabitants of this Territory, returned in the steamer Sonoma yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. McGrew, from an extended tour on the mainland. The esteemed couple arrived home in excellent health and were cordially greeted by many of their unnumbered friends before the sun went down.

Mrs. Dr. Cooper, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, who went to the Coast last up trip of the Sonoma, was constrained by the impertinence of friends to remain over there a while longer instead of returning with her parents. Mrs. McGrew, however, brought home with her one of her nieces, Miss Frances Gillett of Detroit.

"We have been away three months," Dr. McGrew said to an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon. As the doctor sat on the front veranda of his beautiful home on the side of Punchbowl, he looked the picture of health despite a trace of travel weariness and his more than fourscore years.

"Yes," he continued, "it was the 22nd of April that we left Honolulu. We had a very good trip, though pretty rough, and up there. There was good company on the steamer."

"I met a good many friends in San Francisco who were glad to see me, for it was twenty-four or twenty-five years since I had been there last. The Examiner sent a man to interview me and gave me a long article, which I suppose you have seen."

"From San Francisco we went on to Cincinnati. An inquirer man called on me at the St. Nicholas and gave me a long puff. You know Cincinnati was my old home. I used to practice medicine there before I went into the Union army. We stayed three weeks in Cincinnati. I met many old friends there—well, not a great many all told, for most of my former acquaintances are dead."

"In Cincinnati I received a letter from a lady I had not heard from for forty years. It was the week following the appearance of the article in the Inquirer. This lady had read the article and seen some people who had met me and this is the letter I received from her."

Dr. McGrew produced a letter of six closely written note pages and invited the reporter to read it. The writer was Mrs. Virginia Rockwood and she wrote from ancestral home in Vicksburg, Mississippi. It is a missive that nobody of ordinary feeling could read

without emotion.

The burden of Mrs. Rockwood's letter is a reiteration of the warmest expressions of gratitude to Dr. McGrew for the great kindness he showed to the writer's family, kindness which she vividly recalled from her personal remembrance, when they were prisoners of war in the hands of the Union army during and after the siege of Vicksburg. It was Dr. McGrew himself who saved the family from hunger and other miseries by his individual ministrations. Interspersed with such grateful reminders the letter gave a great deal of information regarding the history of families and individuals, with whom Dr. McGrew had formed acquaintance during the dreadful experiences at Vicksburg. Mrs. Rockwood's husband was president of the Howard Association—"a noble man" she affectionately called him. He died in 1878 and in honor of his memory the city of Vicksburg was draped in mourning for thirty days.

Mrs. Rockwood pays a high tribute to General McPherson, telling how his name was revered, among those of all other Union officers, by Southerners for his great kindness to the distressed people after Vicksburg surrendered, and he took command of the city. "Women shed tears," Mrs. Rockwood writes, "when they heard that General McPherson was killed." She testifies to the great regard the South held for President McKinley, but is severe upon the G. A. R.'s colored demonstrations in that country.

One very interesting thing she tells Dr. McGrew is that the house he occupied during the siege and occupation of Vicksburg is still standing.

"From Cincinnati we went to New York," Dr. McGrew resumed. "We stayed there three weeks and went around by the way of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. We stayed in Detroit a week. Altogether we had a very pleasant trip. It was cold on approaching San Francisco, but we had a beautiful trip down—no rough sea."

Dr. McGrew was asked if people on the mainland were disposed to talk about Hawaii with any show of interest in its welfare. He replied affirmatively but said there had been so much foolishness published that many people had the wildest notions of conditions here. The doctor said:

"Some have an idea that there is danger of leprosy from even inhaling the air of Hawaii. I told people who talked that way that they might live here fifty years and not see a leper unless they went hunting for one."

NEW SHOAL SIN PEARL HARBOR.

Soundings in the inner reaches of the Pearl Harbor lochs do not correspond entirely with the depths as laid down on the government charts, although the surveys made by the U. S. officials were elaborate and presumably correct.

The difference is partly attributable, in the shallows of the middle lochs, to the deposits constantly being distributed there from inland streams. Yachtsmen whose craft draw from four to seven feet, have noticed a de-

vised change in the past few years, having every season to set their turning buoys a little farther seaward. On the other hand deeper water, to the extent of three to five feet has developed in holes and streaks, caused, it is suggested by fresh springs.

This filling in is also noticeable in a less degree in the Western loch, although this body of water, reaching the farthest inland, is generally much the deeper, boasting for most of its extent several fathoms of water close to its rocky shores, sufficient water indeed to allow the comfortable berthing of deep sea vessels close enough to the banks for loading purposes, an advantage modified however by the fact that the loch is too narrow to allow of sail navigation. While there is plenty of water for a big ship, tugs would be necessary to bring them up the narrow reaches and around two sharp corners.

The principal vacation from the chart has been impressed upon the notice of yachtsmen at a point off the Peninsula. A shoal exists there which is charted and carefully staked off. Farther out still, however, in water charted at several fathoms, another small shoal, like a miniature island bobs up to within a fathom of the surface. With the breeze that always blows from the land between Ford's Island and the Peninsula, this is not distinguishable and twice lately the La Paloma has grounded and the Gladys scraped on the unmarked shoal, the Paloma drawing seven and the Gladys five and a half feet.

It seems improbable that the numerous official soundings should have missed this bump and the theory is that the rise is of late occurrence. The yachtsmen will take measures to stake the danger.

The lochs are full of deep holes running down to 120 feet and the bottom is very far from generally level. Several other recent changes from marked depths are reported in other parts of the inland seas.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth made a daring stop of a runaway on King street yesterday. At about 11 a. m. a horse belonging to the Honolulu Iron Works dashed up the street with a light wagon behind it.

Chillingworth was standing by the Union Grill, when the horse which was a large powerful animal, came along scattering the crowd from right to left. Chillingworth made a dash and caught the horse by the mane and its bit, and although he was dragged for a considerable distance, the animal was finally brought to a stop by E. O. Hall's store. Chillingworth was not hurt.

The driver, Alex. Riddle, was arrested for leaving his horse untied.

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COL. IAUKEA ON LOCAL POLITICS

In presenting my morning compliments kind Editor, let me at the same time thank you for mentioning myself as a mover in a Citizens' Party for the coming election, and placing my name at the head of the movement as Candidate for County Sheriff.

I am not so sure that my ambitions will lead me to this distinction. This I desire to say, however, that if there was ever a time in the history of this Territory for the good citizens to take matters into their own hands and show by their votes that they will have of "bossism" and "party machine" in local politics, it is now; especially after the strange spectacle which this community recently witnessed, of a so-called republican party executive conniving with republican members of the House to elect a Home Rule Speaker; and white Republicans at that! Bah!

Yes, Friend Advertiser, I shall gladly help to head a movement of good citizens for good government. As for seeking the office of County Sheriff or any other office in the gift of the people, I regard it as an honor to be so elected than to receive such appointment at the hands of a centralized and un-American government such as exists today.

Respectfully,
C. P. IAUKEA.

NAVAL COMMAND IS TO CHANGE

Captain Rodman, acting commandant of the Naval Station, received mail advice recently that Lieut. Commander A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., had been appointed commandant of the station here, and would probably arrive at Honolulu on August 14 on the Siberia. He has not been appointed to the command of the Iroquois though, and he will only be in charge of the station until the arrival of Admiral Terry who is expected here in September or October to assume entire command of the Naval Station.

Admiral Terry's arrival will bring these islands into greater prominence for it is thought that they will be organized as a naval district; which means that a battalion of marines will be kept here, and probably several warships will also be stationed here as soon as Pearl Harbor is opened up. Admiral Terry was expected last week, and his delaying his arrival for several months seems to indicate that he is spending some time at Washington acquainting himself with the plans and the improvements which the Navy Department proposes establishing at Pearl Harbor.

As Commander Niblack has been sick in a hospital in Arizona for some time, it is possible that he may not stay in Honolulu any length of time.

"SCRUPULOUSLY FAIR" WAS TRIAL

The Washington Star publishes the following concerning the action of President Roosevelt in the Tanbara Gisaburo case:

Tanbara Gisaburo, a Japanese, was convicted in Hawaii of murder on the high seas, and was sentenced to be hanged on December 25, 1902. On December 24 the governor of Hawaii granted an indefinite reprieve, in order to permit the defendant to apply to the President for clemency. The Attorney-General, in reporting the case to the President, said that "the record in this case discloses that the petitioner is guilty of a cruel and deliberate murder. His trial was scrupulously fair, and no reasons are disclosed that would justify an interference with the execution of the sentence imposed by the trial court." He advised that the application be denied, and that the reprieve granted by the governor be continued in effect until August 14, 1903. The President denied the application, and continued the reprieve to noon of August 14, at which time the sentence will be executed.

Cable Not a Telephone.

"Can the cable between here and San Francisco be used as a telephone?" said Superintendent Gaines of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. yesterday, repeating the question put by an Advertiser reporter.

"No, it cannot. The retardation of the cable would choke the message. We need a double current to send cable messages. The first current clears the cable and then a current of opposite polarity is used to send the message. It would take all day to explain just why the cable can't be used as a telephone line. Oh yes, telephone messages could be sent across a short line, and cables are used across rivers for telephoning. The heavy installation and self-induction prevent the use of the cable for telephoning. Two currents are used in cabling. When we make a dot for instance, the key comes back and makes an earth contact before the next dot is sent. If this wasn't done there would be nothing but a blur or a long line at the other end of the cable."

Lodge to Progress will hold a special meeting tonight with work in the third degree.

THE THANKS OF A TRANSIENT VISITOR

L. P. Tenney, the venerable guide to Ewa plantation, was delighted to find in yesterday's mail the following appreciative letter from a man to whom he had shown the great sugar estate:

Steamship Gaelic.

Mid-Pacific, 14th June, '03.

Dear Mr. Tenney: When in a reminiscent mood I set open the doors leading to the past, there will come a beautiful memory sweet with the fragrance of Honolulu hospitality. "I was truly a stranger and ye took me in," and did for me what could only emanate from hearts filled with true hospitality; without money and without price I was shown your fertile fields and had explained to me by a master of the art, in a most graphic manner the method by which results are attained that make your island one of the most prolific in the world. I remember too, you gave me a tabulated temperature sheet showing the temperature taken three times per day for the past sixteen years, from that I learn one can sit under the Ponciana Regia or other gorgeous flowering tree, or beneath your beautiful palms at any hour, day or night the year around, that your beautiful flowers are never killed by the biting frost nor wilted by an over hot sun and that I might bathe at any time in your unsurpassable surf, in the water clear as crystal which has washed your beach until it is smooth and soft as silk.

I was taken to the home of the Hawaiian and treated with the southern warmth of hospitality, to feasting, to flowers to music and the dance.

When I think that I simply blew in to Honolulu without an introduction or a friend and that as I was saying good bye to mine host of the Hawaiian Hotel to go aboard the steamer for home, to receive your kindly remembrance wishing me "God speed" it filled my measure of courteous consideration full, pressed down, overflowing.

The memory of my visit to Honolulu will be to me like unto a box of precious ointment broken over the head whose sweet fragrance will go with me day by day till even the last chapter of life.

With most kindly and cordial regards.

Yours truly,
J. B. LEWIS,
Boston.

Col. and Mrs. G. W. Macfarlane were at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on July 10, and had been there during the previous week.

The War Department will investigate the cases of three soldiers of Camp McKinley, who left the Territory while under indictment for burglary, and they may be interned for trial. They are Sergeant Bales and Privates Walton and Carleton, charged with entering Chief Justice Frear's residence on Tantalus.

Shipping Notes.

The schooner Robert Lewers will sail for Laysan Island on July 30 for a load of guano.

After helping to pull the S. S. Clavering off the reef the Fearless has returned to her berth at the Naval Wharf to have her general overhauling completed. She has not only had new boiler tubes and condensers put in but also has a new propeller which it is expected will make the tug more powerful than she was before.

Although there has been nothing settled about the salvage, the tug will probably put in a bill for a large amount. The vessel and cargo are worth over \$700,000 and W. G. Irwin & Co. can by law put in a claim for over \$100,000. It is possible that the matter may go to court, but every effort will be made to settle privately. However that \$25,000 or \$50,000 will be accepted for salvage. It is not thought that the Clavering has sustained any serious damage as she is not leaking. She will time today.

So Different

Lots of Claims Like This, But so Different—Local Proof is What Honolulu People Want.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe, harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in Florida. Public expressions from California. Oftentimes good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts. It dawns the skeptic; is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here is a case of it: Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teacher and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.